REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,688.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.		
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	„	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our Present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

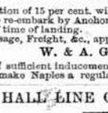
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. MALABAR, 742 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. JAMES, on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppie, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

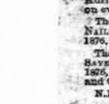
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander, N. R. SAYERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, [illegible] of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Including all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Adenand back	£18	£12	£8
Suez	20	14	10
Port Said	20	14	10
Naples	20	14	10
Leghorn	20	14	10
Genoa	20	14	10
Marseilles	20	15	11-10½

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children, not above years—half rates of each class.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
RAVENNA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CALIPSO, 2,009 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 31st December.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 96

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 16th January 1877.
Do. do. 6th February 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 30th November 1876.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy 25 pp

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	From Bombay.
MIRZAPORE	3703	500	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2239	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Hazelwood	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	R. G. Read	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2803	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Dec, 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, 2,669 Tons and 450 H. P., Captain GEO. LEE, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424		15th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	480	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

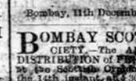
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE		24th December.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
„ TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely fitted up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—These steamers invariably sail punctually.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA NAPLES.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain GEO. READ, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class.....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any further Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, THE 12TH, THURSDAY, THE 14TH, & SATURDAY, THE 16TH DEC.

DR. LYNN

will appear in his

AMUSING AND CHARMING WONDERS.

Private Box, Rs. 3; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Re. 1.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance commences at 9.

FRED. W. HARRISON,
Agent and Business Manager.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per

Ship CHILE, arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first submitted for examination and countersignature.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th December 1876. Agents.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXHIBITION and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES of the Society's School will be held in the Sailors' Orphanage at Mahim, on THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M.

The public are invited to attend.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at the Orphanage on the same day.

The proceedings will commence at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 4 P.M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th December 1876.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and "GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR and EMPRESS'S PROCLAMATION HOLIDAYS, on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th December 1876.

ESTATES OF ALSEN, RIEBE & Co. AND C. H. ALSEN & Co., IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Undersigned will, on the 12th inst., at the Office of Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street, be prepared to PAY a DIVIDEND of 15 per cent on all admitted Claims of Creditors of the abovenamed Estates who have signed the Deed of Trust for benefit of Creditors.—Dated this 11th day of December 1876.

C. JH. MEILI,
HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, } Trustees.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 12TH DEC. 1876.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S MONSTER PROGRAMME.

TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE.

WILLARD
IN
TREBLE ACTS.

MISS WYNN
IN
SERIO-COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL SONGS.

HUDSON
IN
TREBLE ACTS.

VOLTAIRE
IN
DOUBLE SKETCHES
AND
MDLLE. TERLECKI,
THE ACCOMPLISHED PIANIST.

CARDS OF ENTREE :—

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	2	Pit	1

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.

Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Family Tickets to admit Three persons to Dress Circle, Rs. 10, only to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS (31) three-and-a-half inches thick cut from best well-seasoned Moulmein Rangoon Teakwood.

Samples of the Brake Blocks will be exhibited at the Office of the Undersigned, where also information as to the number of each description required. Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on FRIDAY, the 5th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a DEPOSIT of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find Security equal to 10 per cent upon the total amount thereof.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 11th December 1876.

WORKS BY W. W. HUNTER, LL.D., B.C.S.

THE ANNALS OF RURAL BENGAL, 1 Vol.
Fifth Edition. Rs. 12-12.

'If Mr. Hunter does not ultimately compel recognition from the world as a historian of the very first class—of the class to which not a score of Englishmen have ever belonged—we entirely mistake our trade. . . . . He has executed, with admirable industry, and rare power of expression, a task which, so far as we know, has never yet been attempted: he has given life and reality and interest to the internal history of an Indian Province under British rule—to a history without battles, or sieges, or martial deeds of any sort.'—*Spectator.*

'It is hard to over-estimate the importance of a work whose author succeeds in fascinating us with a subject so generally regarded as unattractive, and who, on questions of grave importance to the future destiny of India, gives the results of his research with exceptional opportunities of personal study, in a bright, lucid, forcible narrative, rising on occasion to eloquence.'—*Times.*

'Mr. Hunter, in a word, has applied the philosophic method of writing history to a new field. . . . The grace and ease and steady flow of the writing almost make us forget, when reading, the surprising severity and value of the author's labours.'—*Fortnightly Review.*

A LIFE OF
THE EARL OF MAYO.
Two vols. Second Edition. Rs. 17-2.

"The picture presented to us of the late Lord Mayo is a fair and a noble one, and worthy of the much lamented original."—*Edinburgh Quarterly Review.*

"Essentially a work of authority, and produce with a regard for accuracy and completeness in all its parts."—*Daily News.*

"Precise in statement, faithful in portraiture and, if controversial, not too much overlaid with details."—*Saturday Review.*

"A lucid and comprehensive history of recent administration in India."—*The World.*

"An excellent and most readable book."—*The Spectator.*

"It is long since we have come across a more admirable specimen of biographical literature. It is due to Dr. Hunter to give him all praise for the skill, the judgment, and the taste which he has exhibited, as well as for the learning and the accuracy, the minute and painstaking industry visible on every page. Nothing could exceed the completeness with which Dr. Hunter has told the story of a noble life and of a great career."—*The Hour.*

"A splendid monument to Lord Mayo's memory."—*Scotsman.*

ORISSA;
OR, AN INDIAN PROVINCE.
UNDER NATIVE AND BRITISH RULE, 2 vols. Rs. 22-8.

'A model of what official research and scholarly zeal ought to do. . . . A book of striking grasp, interest and completeness.—*Fortnightly Review.*

'The mature and laborious work of a man who has devoted the whole power of his mind, first to the practical duties of his profession as an Indian Civilian, and next to the study of all that relates to or can illustrate it. As long as Indian civilians write books like this, as long as they interest themselves so passionately in their work and feel so keenly its connection with nearly every subject which can occupy serious thought, the English rule will not only last, but will prosper, and make its subjects prosper too.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

'A great subject worthily handled. He writes with great knowledge, great sympathy with the Indian people, a keen and quick appreciation of all that is striking in their history and character, and with a flowing and picturesque style which carries the reader lightly over ground which in less skilful hands might seem tedious beyond endurance. —*Saturday Review.*

'It is difficult to know whether the book is most praiseworthy for its literary style, its wide grasp of facts, or its humane zeal—*Westminster Review.*

A VOCABULARY
OF THE
NON-ARYAN LANGUAGES OF INDIA
AND
HIGH ASIA.
Quarto, Rs. 30.

Being a Glossary of 139 Languages with a Dissertation.

'We trust that this book will be the starting-point in a new era for our Indian empire, and that the course recommended in it will immediately engage the attention of our Indian statesmen.'—*Athenæum.*

'Mr. Hunter has prefixed to the body of his work a Dissertation which it is within our competence to appreciate, and which we unhesitatingly pronounce to contain one of the most important generalizations from a series of apparently isolated facts ever contributed to Indian history. . . . It is between these [non-Aryan] masses and the British Government that Mr. Hunter hopes by his book to establish a lasting link; and whatever the result of his linguistic labours, in this one labour of mercy he has, we believe, succeeded. Non-Aryans will not again be shot down on the faith of statements from Hindu settlers, who first seize their lands, and then bind them down, under the Indian law of debt, into a serfdom little removed from slavery.'—*Spectator.*

'The political value of Mr. Hunter's new book is this, that he has put before the public, official and non-official, such a view of the character and capacities of the non-Aryan tribes, and of our gross mismanagement of them in the past, that no one, whether the Government or the Christian Church, will dare to withhold from them the civilisation which will convert at least twelve millions of frank, truthful, industrious races into the most loyal of our subjects.'—*Friend of India.*

'It is a singular good fortune for the aboriginal tribes of India to have drifted into the favour of so brilliant a writer and so accomplished a scholar. Their connection with Mr. Hunter was one of those accidents in history which are the mother of great events.'—*Hindu Patriot.*

THE INDIAN MUSALMANS.
2nd Edition, Rs. 7-8.
"A masterly essay."—*(London) Daily News.*

ESSAYS ON THE EXTERNAL POLICY OF INDIA
By the late J. W. S. Wyllie, M.A., C.S.I.,
Of Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, sometime Acting Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.
Edited with a Life and Notes,
BY
W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D.
Demy 8vo. Rs. 10.

THACKER, SPINK & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN and an OVERSEER for Public Works. Apply to the LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, KATTIAWAR.

FOR SALE, one HODGART'S PATENT PRESS, complete and in good working order. For particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts, price Rs. 45, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD & Co.

TEETH! TEETH!! in the blackest state properly scaled, charge Re. 2 only. A. KOCH, Imperial Hotel, Fort.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS for Wines, Oilmanstores and every description of Goods promptly executed by W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets Bombay.

PRESENTS.

LADIES'

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Gold Suites.
Sets of Earrings.
Jewelled Rings.
Fans.
Chatelaines.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Photo Frames.
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Waist Bags.
Scent Bottle Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Silver Card Cases.
Ivory Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Silver Thimbles.
Gold Thimbles.
Scent Bottles.
Bouquet Holders.

WEDDING.

Electro Plated Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Sets of Napkin Rings.
Salts.
Glass Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Parian Statues.
Ice Buckets.
Travelling Clocks.
Ormolu Inkstands and Pen Rests.
Albums.
Card Trays.
Sets of Liqueur Bottles and Glasses.
Lamps.
Sets of Table Glass Ware.
Sets of Crockery Ware.
Dessert Sets.

CHRISTENING.

Sets of Silver Cup, Forks, and Spoon.
Silver Cups.
Silver Mugs.
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Silver Bells and Choral.

GENTLEMEN'S

Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Sets of Muffineers.
Automatic Lamps.
Cigar Lamps.
Photo Frames.
Gold Snuff Boxes.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Sets of Gold Studs.
Card Cases.
Carriage Clocks.
Watches.
Gold Alberts.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.

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STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN MALE AND FEMALE MINSTRELS.

NEW JOKES!
NEW SONGS!
NEW CHORUSES!

SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TRIBLE DANCES,

Conclude with a
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT TANK ROAD, OPPOSITE THE ROCK, NEAR THE SASSOON MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th, and WEDNESDAY, the 13th December, at 6-30 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, glass house, English and China fancy pots, garden seats, &c., &c. The Collection consists of a variety of choice and rare plants, such as Araucarias, Aloesias, Anthuriums, Aloes, Australian plant, Achimenes, Begonias, Bignonias, Caladiums, Camellias, Crotons, Cypresses, Cactuses, Dondrobiums, Dieffenbachias, Dracenas, Euphorbias, Pythonis, Ferns, Geraniums, Gesnerias, Hibiscuscus, Hoyas, Ivy, Ixoras, Justicias, Japan plants, Kæmpferias, Lilies, Lobelias, Marantas, Magnolias, Maipighias, Neriums, Orchids, Oleanders, Palms, Poinceas, Physianthuses, Passi-floras, Quamoclit, Roupellos, Stapelia, Stephanotis Tacsonias, Urnias, Verbenas, Wax Plants, Hyllophilum, Gucca, Zinzibers, and various other fancy plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Fruit Trees.

Catalogues are published and the rare plants is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Broadwood Grand Square wood Mahogany grand square piano, by "John Broadwood and Sons" plants, &c., at the Bungalow lately occupied by Colonel Ballard Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th Dec., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of Messrs. H. E. M. JAMES and J. A. ROSE, the same comprises handsome thin-item glassware, dinner and breakfast services plateware, such as a set of dish covers comprising 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, waiter, butter pot, a set of thread pattern spoons, and forks, table and piano candlesticks cutlery, a breach loading double barrelled rifle, by "Reilly" etc; handsome French polished and richly carved furniture, such as round dining tables, for 12, 14, and 16 persons; side boards, Madras pattern dining-room chairs, teapoys, circular, pier and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, Tete-a-Tete and reclining couches, a fineless grand square piano, by "John Broadwood and Sons;" rich English and Persian carpets, verandah chairs, writing tables, plated single and double light argand lamps, first-rate photographs in gilt frames, Madras pattern cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, Dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, by order of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., of Bombay, merchants, the mort gagee under power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of July 1875, executed by Nuvivow, widow of Meghjee Horry, and Canjee Meghjee, her son; All that piece or parcel of ground, with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, situate in and abutting on the western side of Champa Gulli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the substrict of Mandvee, which the said piece of ground being entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and said dwelling-house being assessed under No. 34, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the public road called the Champa Gully, or Khuterally First Lane, on or towards the west partly by the house of Rai Chinabai, and partly by the house of Moroba Ramchunder, on or towards the north partly by the house of Joshi Crustnjee Narayen and partly by the property of Thukar Mooljee Setha, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Abdoolla Lalljee, and which said house was formerly and is now in the occupation of Navivow, widow, and Canjee Meghjee.

LOT No. 2.

And also by order of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., with the consent of Manockjee Muncherjee in whose name the said property stands registered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being at and abutting on the eastside of Ghogaree Molla, in the Registration substrict of Bhoolaswur, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 37, and bounded on the east by a chawl belonging to Shs Purshotum Lalljee, facing Bhendy Bazar Street, on the west by Ghogaree Street aforesaid, on the north by the Musjid called Ghogaree Musjid, standing in the name of Pait Oomer Cassum, the manager thereof, and on the south by the house of Mahomed Dossa, and which said premises have been for many years past, and now are in the occupation of Bhow Meya, Sona Meya Mahomed Ebrahim bin Sona Meyand Faiseer Mahomed Lindsay and others as tenants of the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale of said several properties apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, or to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors for the mortgagees, 20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have received instructions from the President Committee of adjustment to sell by Public Auction on the SATURDAY the 16th December, the Effect of the late Surgeon Major Reed 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Price's celebrated perfumery consists of bandoline, lip salve, nervine for the toothache, cold cream, Alexandria cheesy tooth paste, pistachio nut oil, marking ink, gelantine

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 11TH DEC. 1876.

We have no later telegrams from Home to-day, and, as usual, attention having been taken up with the outgoing Mail, actual transactions in business have been very limited.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 9th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	21,21,025
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	3,05,092
Deposits	Inc.	,,	1,43,675
Loans	Dec.	,,	8,08,860
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	2,82,559
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	1,74,494
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	8,78,396

Notwithstanding the reduction in the Cash Balance, the return is indicative of a decrease in the trade demand for money, and there is evidently no reason to look for any advance in rates of discount and interest. On the contrary, the large imports of Silver would, at any other time warrant anticipations of a reduction; but with the export season approaching, the Directors will probably maintain their present figures until the market is supported by Cotton requirements.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again been very firm, and although transactions have not been large, rates must be quoted 1 16d. to ⅛d. higher. There is nothing new as affecting the position, but a general impression appears to prevail that Silver will go on rising in London, and in anticipation of this, rates go on hardening from day to day. On the basis of this market only, as we have pointed out of late, there is nothing to warrant higher rates, nor even our present level, but the future of Silver seems so uncertain that sellers decline to accept any risk of the future. We quote now :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 9 3d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6	,,	..... 1s. 10 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3	,,	..... 1s. 10⅛d.	,,
Documents, 3	,,	..... 1s. 10 3-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions. The Accountant General is in the market as a seller at par and Banks are holding for 1-16 for demand. For 60 days' sight we still quote 99⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet and seems likely to continue so until the news from Home is more settled in character. Rates are nominally unaltered, but there are no buyers of any amount. We call :—Fours, Rs. 98¾ ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 98½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾.

THE SHARE MARKET is still quiet with few fluctuations in prices. Bank of Bombays are steady at 37½ per cent. premium. In Land Companies' shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 55 in Mazagons, the result of the Cotton Green dispute. In Press Companies the only movement is a rise of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits, Rs. 5 in Mazagons, Rs. 5 in Nursey, Rs. 5 in Bombay Hemp and Jute and a decline of Rs. 25 in Alexandra and Rs. 15 in Alliance Spinning.

THE COTTON MARKET has been rendered particularly firm by the stronger character of Saturday's telegrams from Liverpool. An active demand has prevailed both for Old and New Cotton, but sellers, apparently in expectation of a further rise, have almost withdrawn from the market. Quotations are somewhat irregular, but the following are as near as can be given :—

Old Dholleras G. F. ready	...	Rs. 190 per candy f.p.	
,, ,, F. G. F. ,,	...	,, 195	,,
New Hingunghaut, Best, Jan.	...	,, 227	,,
,, Broach ,, Feb.	...	,, 220	,,
,, Omra G. F.	...	,, 194	,,
,, ,, F. G. F. ,,	...	,, 199	,,
,, Akote Best ,,	...	,, 204	,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet at £2-2-6 by steamer for Liverpool, but the quantity of cargo offering is very moderate even for this time of a year. By sail there is nothing whatever doing, and there seems no likelihood of a ship finding cargo for Liverpool for at least another month.

PIECE GOODS are steady with a fair business doing, but prices are unaltered, the rise in Manchester being neutralised by the advance in Exchange. Stocks, too, are very liberal so that no important rise seems probable unless prices at Home take a rapid spring upwards.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th December as compared with the statement issued on the 2nd December :—

LIABILITIES.	2nd Dec. Rs.	9th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	74,08,293	52,87,268
Do. do. at Branches	16,34,546	12 29,454
Other Deposits	1,48,24,823	1,49,68,493
Post Bills	47,290	46,368
Cash Credit undrawn	4,20,490	6,08,413
	3,63,35,442	3,42,40,031

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	41,19,800	41,24,727
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	15,16,130	15,60,223
Loans on Security of do. do.	28,11,085	20,02,525
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,219	2,069
Bills Discounted	1,56,87,518	1,52,74,954
Stamps	4,152	4,099
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,16,806	
Amount applied in reduction	1,56,000	
	3,61,806	3,61,806
Bullion	6,56,010	4,30,516
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,63,57,727	1,54,79 331
Cash and Currency Notes	3,63,35,442	3,42,40,031

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th December compared with that for 28th November :—

LIABILITIES.	28th November. Rs.	A.	P.	5th December. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,17,762	7	0	16,17,762	7	0
Treasury Balance	1,73,95,893	2	10	1,62,24,057	12	10
Other Deposits	2,55,51,818	4	7	2,63,2 6,416	8	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,86,217	8	6	3,36,215	7	10
Sundries	7,32,543	10	0	7,54,807	8	3
	6,56,41,555	1	8	6,53,27,267	13	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,35,36,932	13	6	1,35,1 7,427	13	6
Loans on Govt. Securities	58 56 847	11	2	59 23,259	4	1
Credits on ditto	39,14,579	13	6	47,29,397	10	10
Bills Discounted	1,49,09,589	7	11	1,45,71,923	11	0
Balances with other Banks	6,28,077	1	7	6,01,940	9	5
Bullion	10,082	0	9	10,082	0	9
Dead Stock	10,43,206	0	0	10,42 211	15	6
Stamps	12,064	14	9	12,164	0	9
Sundries	1,41,963	7	9	1,43,564	2	0
Cash at Head Office	1,23,81,587	9	0	98,57,490	7	3
Do. at Branches	1,20,93,529	3	10	1,49,58,786	1	9
	6,56,41,555	1	8	6,53,27,267	13	0

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 2nd December, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	58,86,027	14	1
Other Deposits	82,35,671	11	7
Cash Credits	3,77,975	9	5
Post Bills	2,317	4	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,00,01,992	7	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	82,45,958	0	9
Govt. Securities	32,55,844	12	0
Loans	16,93,431	8	0
Account of Credits	7,74,651	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	28,03,331	12	7
Dead Stock	2,24,018	14	9
Bills of Exchange	11,41,550	6	6
Due by other Banks	10,63,206	0	0
Rs.	2,00,01,992	7	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE *s. s.* VIXEN, 1,080 tons, Captain D. O'Keefe, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE *s. s.* DHOMEDARY, 129 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* MAHRATTA, 508 tons, Captain J. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (December 1st), with a general cargo.

THE SEED AKBAR, 204 tons, Captain J. Watt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (October 25th), with a cargo of 4,292 bags sugar, and Mrs. Watt, and four deck passengers.

THE SHIP CITY OF CANTON, 969 tons, Captain D. Latto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (August 17th), with a cargo of 1,167 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J. P. Nailor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. B. McMullan, Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. Moloo Dowladeen, and fifty-nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Fullen, Major Trevor, Mr. P. N. R. Oldfield, Ast. Apoth and Mrs. Gallenten and four children, and one hundred and eighty deck passengers.

THE BARQUE CHILE, 769 tons, Captain F. Ward, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from London (July 22nd), with the following cargo :—6,544 bars iron, 22 packages earthenware, 1 box cutlery, 40 packages goods, 42 cases pipeogoods, 13 casks glassware, 1 cask screw, and many packages railway materials and Govt stores. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Chile	Ward	London, July 22.
11	Akeotta (s)	Nailor	Bunorah, Nov 22.
	City of Canton	Latto	Hull, Aug 17.
	Akbar	Watt	Mauritius, Oct 25.
	Dabratta (s)	James	Calcutta, Dec 1.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Vixen (s)	O'Keef	Calcutta.
	Cathay (s)	Dundas	Aden and Suez.
	Akola (s)	Williams	K Coast & Kurrachee.

The Steamer Dromedary, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur, obtained her past clearence yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
7	Howsang(s)	Lamont	Pensang, Dec 1,
	Bellona (s)	Rhodes	Ma ras Dec 3.
	Madras(s)	Stevenson	Rangoon, Dec 3.
	Sir J. Lawrence(s)	Baldwin	Bombay, Nov 13.
	Himalaya (s)	Henderson	Singapore, Nov 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
7	VirginiaSchilliz(s)	.....	.....
	Lightning	.....	.....
	Star of Greece	.....	.....
	Friedlander	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

PER BELLONA.—4 Natives.

PER M DRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank and 2 servants, Mr. D. Arey, Rev. Party, Mr. Stevenson and servant, Mr. Michall, Mr. L. Cherry Trik and servant, Mr. Langshdo, Mahomed Sallay, Mr. P. Bailey, 18 European sailors, 51 adult coolies, 3 infants, 19 children, and 155 deck.

PER SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Brady and child, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Bevan and children, Mr. Mitford and 1 child, Mr. Wheeler, Rev. P. Wall and 17 Natives.

PER HIMALAYA.—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, 4 children and 4 servants, Dr. J. M. Foster, Mr. E. Seth, Mr. Campagnac, Mr. W. Podmore, and 20 deck.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore, s—65 bags bird shots, Mamedally Noorbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precursor, s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Faun —25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Nimrais—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trimaria, s—15 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 25 bales wool, Kullomoull Jurmudass ; 10 bales wool, Nanjee Bhaiee ; 2 bales cotton, Purshotum Odhowjee ; 16 bales wool, Visram Ebrahim and Co ; 20 bales wool, Motee Jaitha ; 150 cwts coir yarn, Topun Enderjee.

City of Baltimore, s—2,000 cwts. wheat, Jewraz Sewnaron.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore, s—13½ cwts coffee, Samjee Naranjee, 437¼ cwts Myrabollams, Maisee Mooljee ; 61½ bales hemp, Naranjee Mooljee ; 2 bundles E. Sacks, and 5 bales hides, Surrif Durvesh ; 1888 cwts oilbanum, Allana Munjee ; 100 cwts coir yarn, Ebrahim Hajee Huroon ; 7 bales hides, Curimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy ; 88 cwts coffee and 1¾ cwts tapioca, Cursondass Nassey ; 136 pieces E teeth, Famall Peerdina ; 29 cases oilbaum, Lalljeebhoy Jadha ; 68 cases oilbanum, and 3 cases gum, Purshun Sewjee ; 10 bales skins, Surrif Curumally.

FOR HULL.

Shakespere—321 cwts tones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy, 240 cwts B Horns, Geo Lockart and Co ; 16,071 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

St Enoch, 5,000 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay s—80 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—1 pot rose oil, Cumroodin Nuzmoodin ; 1 box silver coins, Eduljee Nusserwanjee ; 1 box silver coins, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 2 boxes silver coins, Nanabhoy Peerbhoy ; 1 box silver coins, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 24 cases shaksins Marvally Nuthoo ; 10 cases sharkfins, Abdo la Moosa ; 3 cwts G h rn, Goolamhoosen Janmahomed ; 200 baskets onions, C Layton ; 10 bales twist Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 26 bales twist, Hajee Jon Mahomed Ab dool Khalak ; 68 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 1,745 chest opium, David Sasso n & o ; 23 chest opium, N J Abraham ; 35 chest opium, S N Tulatee ; 28 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 35 chest opium, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co ; 55 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 61½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noo mahamed ; 21 chests opium, Hajee Essack Ellies ; 11 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co ; 24 chests opium, Hurmusjee Manockjee ; 7 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram ; 60 cwts olibanum, Loljeebhoy Ludha ; 41 chests opium, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 14 chests opium, Curse lee Bomanjee &Co ; 5 chests opium, Merwanjee Manuckjee, &Co ; 7 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee ; 51 chests opium, E D Sassoon & Co ; 5 cases sharkfins and 5 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosen Jonmahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—2 cwts opium, Hummuntram Hurdewdass ; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 39 chests opium, Tatig an ! Co ; 4 chests opium, Sumrutroy Khetseedass ; 11 chests opium, E D Sassoon ;

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2090 Mirzapore s), Parish—Mails, 18th December.
1718 Siam (s), Hasselwood—Mails 1st January.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1343 Trimaria (s), Hutchison—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

667 Albert Ehrensward, Bredlius—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HULL.

1854 St. Enoch, Browse—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1756 Shakespeare, Macgregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1365 Lady Cairns, Carnell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ST. NAZAIRE.

853 City of Halifax, Jones—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1528 Hutton (s), Hodges—Remington & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1506 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 12th Dec.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1238 Cashmere, Thompson—N Manockjee & Co.
810 Clive (s), Tilson—Nanabhoy Sorabjee.
1511 Hindostan (s), Lee—Ewart, Latham & Co.
879 Guinevere, Nicholas—Volkart Brothers.
1360 R. R. Fuller, Gillmore—N. Manockjee & Co.
1413 Walter D. Willet, Gatfield.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1256 Feronia, Campbell—Wallace & Co.
1072 Sea Flower, Garrick—Wallace & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Mahi, Nacoda, D. B. Khan.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1393 Bride of Lorne, Richardson.
845 Diulio, Bozzo.
1584 Enterprise, Lewis.
919 Eliza Thambarakelver, Meling.
920 Favorite, Bemblinck.
1379 George P Manson, Humphery.
1092 Wheatlandside, Sutherland.

NOT FIXED.

1216 Canute, Evans—Finlay, Muir & Co,
530 Eagle, Hodgson—Volkart Brothers.
819 Elizabeth Ann, Coates.
1262 Hamilton, Hill.
1543 Harmonia, Small—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1243 Lady Alice, Rosenhausen.
173 Oneida, Eaton.
1183 Pegasus, Powell,
768 Chile, Ward, Nicol & Co.
969 City of Canton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
548 Calcutta (s), Nailor, B. I. S. N. Co.
508 Mahratta (s), James, B. I. S. N. Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
300 Hurh, Rear-Admiral, Downing.
4173 Jumna (s), D'Arcy.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Pleias (s), Ward.
3039 Undaunted (s) 31, Fanshawe—(Flag ship.)

FRENCH NAVY.

Surcouf (s) 4, Roquet.

COUNTRY TRADER.

214 Akbar, Watt.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th Dec. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·966
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	65·7
Relative humidity of Air	698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	69·4
General Direction of wind	ESE, NE, ENE, WNW NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	179

HIGH COURT.—12TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR. CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

183-76—P. Kavasjee Allarkhia Nathoo vs Khutree Essack Hajee —Tyabjee and Sayane.
222-76—Khunderao M—Narronjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeea vs Bai Sharifabebee, widow—M H Khan.
349-76—Mr Smale—David Solomon and another vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.,—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Surruswatibai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and another Balkrishna and Bhagwandass.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbai Dhunsookdass vs Hemootmull Motichund Craigie Lynch and other.

LONG CAUSE.

442-76—Jefferson and Payne—Cowasjee Pallonjee vs Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee—Lynch and Tobin and Remington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

SHORT CAUSE.

141-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cristnarao Pandoorung.
412-76—Tyabjee Syaee—Panachund Askaram and others vs Jeevandass Mooljee and others.
632-76—Craigie—Lynch and Owen Hurgrovun Chuttoo vs Manscrow widow Shapoorjee and Thrucpdass.
641-76—A. Framjee—Nusserwanjee Muncherjee and Co vs Mithibai widow.
642-76—A. Framjee—Nusserwanjee Muncherjee and Co vs Jehangirjee F.
648-76—Prescot and Winter—Lewis Davies vs Alli Abdoolla.
649-76—J Gerson and Payne—Hurnath Roopajee and others vs Ramchund Maljee and another.
650-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Lukhmidass Khimjee and another vs Tribhovun ass Purshotumdass.
651-76—P Prescot and Winter—Thomas Fisher Punt vs Bowanie Vullubjee and another.
656-76—Shamrao F—Negobai widow vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Ali.
657-76—M M—Munshi Thakore Chatoorbhooj M and others vs Devkavahoo widow.

LONG CAUSES.

395-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Anundrao Dinanath vs Khullackdina Khelfanbhoy—A Framjee.
374-76—K Morojee—Noor Mahomed Soomar vs Narayen Karoo and others—J C Camas.
427-74—Rimington Hore—and Langley Mancoverbai vs Morarje Sonderjee M M Munshi.
316-76—Shapoorjee—and Thacurdas Cursondass Vullubdass vs Dyal Ruttonsey and another S Pandoorang and Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 10.

Crawford, Capt., Bombay 6th Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Neemuch.
Rose, Surg. Major, Bombay 4th R fles, on leave, from Sattara.
Gordon, Major, Bombay 108th Regt on duty, from Ajmeer.
Mackay, Surg Major, Bombay A M D., on duty, from Deolalee,

DECEMBER 11.

Beville, 5th Lieut, Bombay 83rd Foot, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Brown, Major, Bombay Supt of Police, on duty, to Tanna.

DECEMBER 9.

Wolseley, Capt, Bengal 68th Regt, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

DECEMBER 11.

Ommaney, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Windle ab, Sub Lieut, Madras 43rd Light Infantry on duty, to Bellary.
Adams, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens Regt, from sick leave, to Poona.
Estrange, Lieut Col, Bombay Asst Comsy Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Trevor, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to Kurrachee.
Trevor G. Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Delhi.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, 9th December 1876.)

Surgn H M Lockie, Offg Civil Surgn, Bhandara, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Bhandara.

Surgn Lockie made over charge of his Civil Medical duties at Bhandara to 1st Asst Residency Asst Mhow Mogul Beg, and of the cuspdship of the Jail, to Mr Syed Hasan Ali, Extra Asst Comr, on 12th ultimo, after noon.

Mr C E Bernard, c. s. Comsr, Nagpur Division, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough, on the 8th ultimo. Seven days' subsidiary leave is granted to him to enable him to join his appointment at Nagpur.

Mr C E Bernard, c. s. Comsr, Nagpur Division, received charge of his office from W B Jones, c. s, on the 5th ultimo, before noon.

Twenty-five days' Subsidiary leave is granted to Maj H Fraser, Dist Supt of Police, Balaghat, to enable him to join his appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W K Stent, Temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, is retransferred from the Hingaughat Division, Wardha Valley Railway, to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Division.

Mr J Y Davidson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, will revert to the Hingaughat Division, Wardha Valley Railway, from date of making over temporary charge of the Nagri Division, Wardha Valley Railway, to Mr Bicel.

Mr J Steell, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Nagri Division, Wardha Valley State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 25th Nov 1876, from the date of the privilege leave granted him in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No 144 dated 22nd Oct 1876.

The Honorable L M St Clair, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed student of the R Engrg College, Cooper's Hill, appointed to the P W Dept, Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 29th Nov 1876, and is posted to the Saugor R ad Division.

Lt J C Addison, R E, temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred protem, from the Buildings and Roads Branch, Kanhan Division to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Division.

Mr H Siveright, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred as a temporary measure, from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Division, to the Buildings and Roads Branch and is posted to the Kanhan Division.

Mr Lane, Insptr 3rd class, Wardha Dist, to officiate as Railway Inspector, Khandwa.

Mr Powell is appointed Offg Inspr 5th class, Wardha Dist.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Dec. 9.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr W B Joyce, Depy Colr, Saharanpur, privilege leave for thirteen days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

In supersession of Notification No. 1925A. dated the 10th Nov last, Mr R S Whiteway, Asst Settlement Officer, Mutten, to be in charge of the settlement of the Muttra district, and of pargana Jelesar, in the Agra district, under section 38, Act XIX. of 1873.

In supersession of Notifications Nos. 1991A and 1992A, dated the 21st Nov last, Mr A B Patterson, Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, to be in charge of the settlement of the sub-division of Karwi, in the Banda district, under section 38 Act XIX of 1873.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C T Castle, Dist Supdt of Police, who has reported his return from furlough, the usual subsidiary leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Scott, Asst Mag and Colr, Muzaffarnagar, two days' privilege leave in extension of that granted in Notification No 1453A, dated the 29th of Aug, 1876.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

In continuation of Notification No 2048A, dated 22nd Nov, 1876, Mr J S Porter, Depy Comsr, 3rd class, Lalitpur, to officiate as Depy Comsr, 2nd class, Jhansi, during the absence on deputation of Col J Davidson, or until further orders.

Mr J Latson, Asst Comsr, to officiate as Depy Comsr, 3rd class, Lalitpur, vice Mr J S Porter.

Mr G E Knox, Asst Mag and Colr, Banda, to resume charge of the Kurwi Subdivision, with effect from the 27th Nov, 1876.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr E P Finn, Offg Asst Comsr, from Lalitpur to (Orai Jalaun.

Mr G E Knox, Asst Mag and Colr, from Allahabad to Banda (Karwi), with effect from the date on which he was reli ved of the office of Judge Small Cause Court, Allahabad, by Mr T W Rawlins.

Mr S S Melville, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Mirzapur, in the same capacity to Meerut, on Mr H W Dashwood proceeding on subsidiary leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Kempson, Director, Public Instruction, N-W Provinces, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 948E, dated 10th Aug 1876, Mr T E Heaford, and Capt W Shepherd, R E, respectively made over and received charge of the office of Engr-in-C, Light Railways, and Asst Secy to Govt in this Department, on the 27th Oct 1876.

Khetter Nath Ghose, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Ghazipur to the Mirzapur district of the Benares Provincial Division.

Privilege leave for 47 days is granted to Mr G Chicchetti, Accountant, 2nd grade, office of Examiner, P W Accounts, with effect from 7th Nov 1876.

Mr W Ellison, Sub Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Archæological to the Special Irrigation Division, Meerut.

With reference to Notification No 2016E, dated 8th Nov 1876, Mr H Gwyther, Ex Engr 3rd grade, and Mr T Knight, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Allahabad Dist, Allahabad Provincial Division, on the 22nd Nov 1876.

Mr W Hall, Accountant, 3rd grade, Thomason College, Roorkee availed himself on the afternoon of the 13th Nov of the leave granted to him in Notification No 1121E, dated 30th Oct 1876.

FOREST BRANCH.

Messrs E P Dansey, Asst Consvr, 2nd grade, and E A Down, Sub Asst Consvr, Jaunsar Division, are transferred res ectively to the Chanda and Deoli Forests.

Mr A Pengelly, Asst Consvr, 1st grade, on his t mporary transfer to the Ranikhet Sub division, made over and Mr E O'Callaghan, Offg Consvr, received charge of the Dehra Dun Division, on the afternoon of the 14th Oct, 1876.

Capt J E Campbell and Mr A Pengelly, Asst Consvrs, 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Ranikhet Sub division on the afternoon of the 26th Oct 1876.

With reference to Notification No 1149 E, dated 15th May, 1876, Mr J E O'Callaghan, Depy Consvr, and Mr G Greig, Offg Consvr, re pectively made over and received charge of the office of Conservator of Forests on the forenoon of the 14th Nov 1876.

Notification Nos C34S E and 2110E, of 18th July and 26th Oct, 1876, regarding the grant of three months' privilege leave to Mr A Dubus, Ex Engr, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works, are cancelled.

With reference to Notification No 2167E, of 2nd Nov last, Mr W Atkins, Asst Engr, 2, on return from the special leave, which he in granted him, appo nted to the 4th Circle, Irrigation Works, and reposted to the Kasgan Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 30th November 1876.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Dagshai, on Friday, the 20th day of October 1876, No 1369, Private George Williamson, 82nd Regt, was arraigned on the following charge :—

CHARGE.

That he, George Williamson, on the 16th day of Sept 1876, being a soldier of H M's British Army, serving at Dagshai, a place in H M's dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of two hundred and twenty miles from the Presidency of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, did, at Dagshai aforesaid, attempt to commit culpable homicide amounting to murder, in that he, the said prisoner, at the said time, discharging a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet at Private Ames Hudson, with the intention of causing his death, did then and there shoot the said Ames Hudson, the said George Williamson whilst he was not deprived of the power of self control by any grave and sudden provocation, and not being done by him in the ex rcise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property, and not being done by him as a being a public servant, or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice, and not being done by him without premeditation, in a sudden fight, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel, and the said Private Ames Hudson not taking the risk of death with his own consent ; and that he, the said George Williamson, has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of a General Court Martial.

FINDING.

The Court finds, that the prisoner, No 1369, Private George Williamson, of the 39th Regt of Foot, is guiltyof the charge.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner, No 1369, Private George Williamson, of the 39th Regt of Foot, to suffer penal servitude for the term of six (6) years.

C. J. SERGEANT, Colonel, 81st Regiment, President.

Dagshai, 20th October 1876.

Approved and Confirmed.—FRED P. HAINES, General C-in-C in India.

Camp Chumba, 3rd November 1876.

By order of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, P. S. LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 1st December. 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment and promotions :—

1st Bengal Cavalry—Capt and Bt Maj R G Birch, last 1st European Light Cavalry, attached to the 16th Bl Cavy, to officiate as 3rd Squdn Officer during the time that Capt Glas, sick leave, Lt Edmund Drew, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be Lt, subject to the approval of H Majesty, dated 21st Sept 1876.

34th Regiment—Sub-Lt Edward Frere Marriott to be Lt, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, dated 21st Sept 1876.

Sub-Lt Hugh Barwell Warden to be Lt, subject to the approval of H Majesty, dated 21st Sept 1876.

Lt Col C W R Chester, S C, Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, recently returned from furlough is posted to the Meerut Division.

Capt H B Sanderson, S C, Cantonment, Mag, Allahabad, has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate Genl's Dept, prescribed by para 343, Bengal Army Regulations.

The undermentioned officers will be employed in the Qr-Mr Genl's Dept at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi :—

Capt H H F Gifford, 13th Hussars, Lt E G Osborne, F-11th Royal Artly.

With the sanction of Govt, Private Wuddawa Sing is transferred from the 5th Hyderabad Contingent to the 45th Bl N I.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 15th Nov 1876, directing Capt and Brevet Maj R G Birch, late 1st European Light Cavalry, recently returned from furlough, to do duty with the 16th Bl Cavalry.

Saugor Station Order, dated the 4th Nov 1876, directing Col J S Martyr, Commandant 5th Madras N I, to assume command of the station, vice Col G R Phillips, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, proceeding to Delhi with his regiment.

Sirsi Division Order—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Nov 1876, appointing Capt G T Morris, 1st Squdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Capt G W Wilcock.

3rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 13th Nov 1876, directing the following appointments, vice Col G A St P Fooks, Commandant, on leave preparatory to furlough :—

Capt E R Reid, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Commdt.

Col R Blair, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

Capt G J Skinner, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt J E Barr, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

44th Native Infantry Reg

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE AMEER OF CABUL.

ALLAHABAD, 11TH DEC.

The *Pioneer* says that no reply has been received from the Ameer of Cabul, respecting the invitation sent him to attend the Delhi Assemblage; the rumour of an insolent answer having been received by the Government of India is, therefore, untrue.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

Major Osmond Barnes, of the 10th Bengal Lancers, being the biggest military officer in India, will be the Chief Herald who will read the Proclamation of the Empress of India at Delhi. He will be attended by 12 trumpeters, six Europeans and six natives, all arrayed in ancient costume; Major Barnes' costume coming from England.

THE VICEROY AND THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

SUKKUR, 9TH DEC.

The Viceroy reached Jacobabad on the 7th instant. He received an address at Shikarpur where he had an enthusiastic reception. The Khan of Kheiat and all the Sirdars were present, including the leaders of the late rebellion. Visits were exchanged yesterday. All future quarrels are to be referred to the British Government for arbitration. The negotiations arranged by Major Sandeman were solemnly ratified by the Viceroy. At the Khan's request Major Sandeman remains political agent. The subsidy is restored and the escort retained meanwhile at Quetta and Khelat.

The Viceroy returns to Sukkur to-day. There will be illuminations to-night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY AND THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11TH DEC.

Lord Salisbury had an audience of the Sultan on Saturday and was most cordially received.

THE CONFERENCE.

The preliminary meetings of the Conference commence to-day.

THE CRISIS IN FRANGE.

PARIS, 11TH DEC.

The Ministerial crisis continues. The Republicans who are in a majority insisting on the formation of a new Cabinet from members of the Left, which Marshal MacMahon is unwilling to agree to.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Arcot arrived at Port Said yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 9TH DEC., aft.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 9TH DEC, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 3/16d.
Exchange on India	1-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	88½
4½ per cent. do.	88½
5½ per cent. do.	92
Oriental Bank Shares	£43-10s.
Chartered do. do.	£18
do. Mercantile do	£26-10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	£31.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ....104½	
Bar Silver	56½

The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Zerbino.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 11TH DEC., 6-20 P.M.

French mail steamer Meikong, from Aden, arrived.

THE Lahore paper hears that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been unwell since he left Peshawur. H. E. was reported to be at Nowshera on the 4th instant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, which sailed yesterday with the English Mails, took out one box gold bars, valued at Rs. 81,000, for London, despatched by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

MR. C. T. JORDAN, who was charged before the Sessions Judge at Allahabad with causing the death of an old native, by a rash, or negligent act, in having knocked him down with his dog-cart, has been acquitted by the assessors, as it was proved that he was not driving at a speed of more than three miles an hour.

FROM some experiments made by Professor Anthony recited in the *Scientific American*, it appears that petroleum burnt to generate power to produce the electric light by a Gramme machine will have 234 times the efficacy that the same petroleum would have if burnt in a lamp to produce light in the ordinary way; in other words, much more light can be produced by burning petroleum to supply power to generate the electric light than by burning it to produce light direct.

WITH regard to the postal arrangements now being made in connection with the ensuing Camp at Delhi, we hear that two separate temporary post offices are to be formed in connection with the Viceroy's and the Commander-in-Chief's Camps, besides some smaller ones attached to each division of the troops, at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 1,800, for a month or so. A European Inspecting Postmaster is to be appointed to superintend these postal establishments. We also learn that the Postmaster-General of the Punjab Circle has been requested to be on the spot during the Imperial Assemblage.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal of the Society of Arts* recommends the use of the coffee leaves instead of the coffee berry; and in the Eastern Archipelago, he says, the leaf is preferred. Tea from coffee-leaves has been made in Australia, and is pronounced to be a preferable beverage to that made from the berry. A trial of mate tea, so generally used in South America, is also recommended. At present this tea is hastily procured during an incursion into the woods; but, if carefully and systematically prepared, it is believed it would become a special favourite. Unlike common tea, no nervous disorders arise from its inordinate use.

THE Lahore paper publishes the following account of the reported attack on Fort Mackeson by the Afreedees:—

We learn that the Afreedees of the neighbourhood of the Kohat Pass have again been giving trouble, reviving the discussion of the Kohat question. A few days ago, it seems, a large band of them assembled, to the number of several hundreds, and made a hostile demonstration near Fort Mackeson, partly, it is said, with the design of carrying off cattle and sheep. They fired at the fort at long ranges, but without doing any damage. The garrison of Fort Mackeson has been reinforced by detachments from Peshawur and Nowshera.

The circumstance of the battalion of the Rifle Brigade, on its way to Peshawur, being stopped at Rawul Pindee, is said to be connected with the present state of affairs towards Kohat; but with what truth does not yet appear.

It is understood that our blockade of the Kohat Pass is now more strict, and is being more severely felt by the Afreedees in the stoppage of trade and supplies.

IN considering the design of the new coins under the Royal Titles' Act, a Calcutta paper says the Government of India is said to have decided that the word "Empress" only and not "Empress of India" should be substituted for that of the "Queen" on one side of the coins, for the word "India" is already inscribed on the opposite side thereof, so that the inscriptions on one side of the Rupee will be "Victoria Empress" and on the other the same as before. People who are expecting a large issue of the new coins by the 1st January may very likely be disappointed, as the small amount of bullion now remaining in store is being rapidly exhausted in coining old rupees, which are struck off to the extent of from two or three lakhs a day.

THE representatives of Messrs. Brock and Co., the well-known London pyrotechnists, have arrived in Calcutta. Messrs. Brock and Co. have contracts for two displays—one at Delhi, for which £3,000 is to be paid in England, and another in Calcutta, which is to cost Rs. 15,000. The latest novelties in pyrotechnical art are to be introduced. Notably amongst these are the portraits in fire with which this firm lately astonished the Yankees at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Two of these portraits will be displayed in Calcutta—one of course will be that of "The Empress of India," the other has not as yet been decided on. The *Indian Daily News* suggests that the strongly marked features of his honour the Lieutenant-Governor are calculated to stand out well in fire.

THE latest advices report no change in the price of eggs at Delhi. The *Lucknow Times* says that the purchase of eggs goes on in the city of Lucknow at a very extensive rate, and adds another item of interest:—"The preparations being made by native nobles and gentlemen for putting in a suitable appearance at the Delhi Assemblage, are attended with some disadvantage in other directions. For instance, the demand for hurriedly made costly attire and outward adornments is so great, that tailors are subjected to impressment on all sides, and European families are not a little inconvenienced by the 'stand and deliver' style of argument had recourse to by native peons and others, in their desire to serve their employers. Tailors are waylaid wherever they can be caught, and, *nolens volens*, made to work for their impressers under watch and ward." "We may state, however" says the Lucknow paper, "that there is a legal remedy, which may astonish these buccaneers".

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rangoon Gazette*, writing from Mandalay on 26th November, says:—"All the talk, this last week, has been about the Queen's Cremation, which has been put off on account of the weather, and is to be a great affair—but no one appears to really know anything about the time. The Queen's body lay in state, or what they call in state, and all the Europeans and Chinese were allowed to see it. She was attired in ordinary Burman dress, and preserved in native honey. *How sweet!* A gold (pure) Gaudama at the head of the bed and the chamber all hung in white, which is the Burmese colour in mourning. The King distributed to P'ongyees and others 10 viss of pure gold and other valuables. I hear the other queens were vastly cut up at the old Queen's death; and the Palace has been turned upside down with this excitement. All business has been at a sad stand-still, and a general holiday observed. The ashes will be thrown into the Irrawaddy, according to the Burmese Royal custom here."

THE *Madras Mail* of Saturday last gives the following not very satisfactory account of the health of Madras:—"It is much to be feared that the poor villagers who have recently flocked into Madras from the interior in search of food, have not contributed to improve the health of the town. The increase of bowel-complaints and occasional cases of cholera occurring here and there can safely be attributed to this cause only. Driven from the prospect of starvation to eat anything and everything that comes in their way, sleeping in the open streets with their persons insufficiently clad, and the dew falling heavily upon them, is it any wonder that these wretched individuals should exhibit symptoms of indigestion, which if not attended to in time must invariably terminate in the most serious forms to which those premonitory symptoms naturally tend. This morning at the Thanna Station, opposite the Broadway, a woman lay extended as if deprived of life, with a man weeping over her. On enquiry it was stated to be a case of cholera, and the prostrate sufferer was conveyed in a dooly to the General Hospital for treatment."

THE King of Burma is always gaining some new "experience" in the manœuvres of all sorts which he is constantly engaged in. The latest is the following as described by the *Rangoon Gazette*:—"A short time since His Majesty the King of Burma tried to negotiate a loan with an influential firm, and tendered as security a couple of townships, or districts, as they are termed, in Upper Burma. In other words, he offered to farm out a portion of his dominions for a certain number of years, on condition of receiving certain sum cash down. The offer looked very tempting, the security seemed good, the terms unexceptionable, but it occurred to one of those hard headed and impracticable men, whom impecunious individuals now and then encounter when they attempt 'business,' and who happened to belong to the firm in question, that it would be well to ask Government whether, in the event of any little hitch occurring in the very amiable relations at present existing between the Burmese and British Government, involving the necessity of annexation, the terms of the mortgage would be respected by the latter Government. The reply to this slightly important enquiry was, as might be expected, that no such contract could be recognized. It was a very astute move on the part of His Majesty, but very simple notwithstanding; at all events it reveals the fact that the annexation policy is not quite played out. If the King could sell or mortgage a part, he could do the same with the whole of his kingdom, and if to any one he pleased why not to the King of Italy or to our Yankee cousins who once had a hankering after Pegu and Tenasserim. His Majesty must have been greatly mortified when he was informed of the reason why his financial speculation collapsed. If it has made him a sadder man, we hope it has also made him a wiser one."

PROCLAMATION DAY IN BOMBAY.

MR. ROGERS, the Senior Member of Council, will on New Year's Day read the Proclamation of the Queen's Title as Empress of India, not from the steps of the Town Hall, but from platform which will be erected on the Esplanade Road in front of the Queen's Statue. After the reading of the Proclamation, the Imperial salute of 101 guns will be fired.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

In the reception to be given to Lord Lytton on Saturday the precedent of Lord Northbrook's reception in 1872 will be closely followed. The Viceroy will be welcomed at the Dockyard by the Governor and the principal officers of Government, and a procession will be formed which will take its way along the main line of road to Parell.

TRANSPORT OF CATTLE FROM SHOLAPORE TO POONA.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1876.

LETTER from the Collector of Sholapore, No. 3013, dated 28th November 1876.

Solicits immediate and definite instructions with regard to the future transport by rail of cattle from his district to Poona. States that some hundreds have already been despatched, and he is doubtful whether it is advisable to continue sending them, as the Collector of Poona informs him that there are upwards of 20,000 cattle already on the Ghats in his district, and it is very uncertain whether there will be sufficient grazing and water for them all for more than two or three months; adds that if the cattle at Sholapore are allowed to remain there any longer, they must all die, as there is no fodder to be had, and the people cannot possibly afford to import it.

RESOLUTION.—Government will provide a free passage to Poona for all cattle which the Collector of Sholapore thinks it advisable to forward. The Collector should bear in mind that a large number of the cattle which the ryots are content, under ordinary circumstances, to allow to graze on their lands, are of little or no value for any purpose, and that it is not desirable, therefore, to incur expense for their removal to other localities, where their presence will only add to the difficulty of keeping alive those which may prove really valuable hereafter. The selection should therefore be carefully made. These cattle must be at the risk of their owners, and in their charge, or in that of persons deputed by them.

2. On arrival at Poona they will be permitted to remain for a day on ground which will be pointed out by the Collector, who will also furnish information as to the localities where the chances of obtaining grazing appear favourable, and will arrange that the cherdsmen are directed on their road.

3. Orders have already been issued to the Forest Department in Government Resolution No. 6230, of 31st October 1876, regarding the admission of cattle into the Government forests, but the owners should be warned that these reserves in the Poona districts are by no means large, and that they will probably at an early date be obliged to make their own arrangements with such private occupants of land in the western valleys as may have grazing for sale. It is, therefore, most advisable for owners to dispose of their more useless animals before taking their herds to the limited grazing obtainable.

4. Government can, of course, accept no responsibility for and damage Sholapore or other cattle may do to private property by straying into fields, &c.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS—PROGRESS REPORT.

STATEMENT No. VI. regarding scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 8th December 1876.

District.	Number of people employed during the past week.	During the present week.	Allotments granted exclusive of the cost of secondary or large works sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4,192 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary Price.	Prices during the past week.	Prices during present week.
Dharwar ...	19,395	21,191	4,30,000	1,74,314	14 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	14 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	14 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram
Belgaum ...	13,500	13,500	3,00,000	1,50,498	14 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	14 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	14 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram
Kaladgi ...	3,600	3,811	1,05,277	50,757	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram
Satara ...	7,745	11,461	9,04,843	38,633	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram
Sholapore ...	68,709	81,639	9,36,564	2,12,736	Jowari ... 60 10 Bajri ... 54 25 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 31 49 Gram	Jowari ... 56 32 Bajri ... 54 25 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 31 49 Gram	Jowari ... 56 32 Bajri ... 54 25 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 31 49 Gram
Poona ...	20,000	28,000	2,67,145	70,091	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram
Ahmednagar ...	35,779	39,315	1,05,564	55,440	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram
Nasik ...	19,400	21,000	91,000	39,686	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram
Khandesh ...	4,30	4,95	48,511	25,650	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram	13 Jowari ... 16 Bajri ... 15 Rice ... 8 Wheat ... 13 Gram
Total.	1,94,741	2,22,222	38,53,889	8,56,183			

The Collectors' reports by telegram all state that no rain has fallen, and that there is no change in the prospects of the crops. At Sholapore grain imports amounted to Rs. 95,609; exports Rs. 68,848. Cholera prevails in some of the villages.

The works in progress are roads, tanks and miscellaneous such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances and metal-breaking.

A column has been added to the form, contrasting the number of persons on relief works during the present and the past week.

There has been no rain during the week, but grain has again slightly fallen in price.

The number of persons on relief works is 2,22,222 against 1,91,741 last week.

From the commencement of the present distress about Rs. 5,000 have been expended in charity towards the relief of poor persons, who, from age, infirmity, or sickness, are unable to support themselves by labour. This expenditure has hitherto been very moderate, but it is an item which must increase as the distress becomes more widely spread. Future returns will show the sums spent weekly under this head.

2. Orders have been issued for the valuation of each relief work immediately on its completion.

With a view to setting free for grain-escort and other similar duties as many police as possible, Government have, where practicable, substituted Militia for Police Treasury and Jail Guards. Temporary additions to the Police Force have also been sanctioned in several districts.

A set of simple sanitary rules for practical application has been prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner, and has been sent to the officers responsible for sanitary arrangements on relief works.

An estimate has been made of the probable cost which will be incurred in relieving distress in this Presidency, based on the assumption that 20 per cent. of the population of the distressed area will at the worst period of the year require relief in some shape. It is supposed that the demand for employment resulting from the scarcity will culminate in April, just before the May showers, which usually usher in the monsoon, begin to fall, and will then gradually decrease until it ceases by the end of September, when it is assumed that matters will have resumed their normal state.

3. *Ratnagiri and Colaba.*—Reports have been received from these districts of extensive failure of the Warkus crops, especially Harik, on which the mass of the hill people depend for their food supply. On the urgent representations of the Collectors of the two districts, relief operations on a limited scale have already been authorized, but from recent reports now under consideration it is anticipated that more extended measures of relief will soon be absolutely necessary.

Canara.—In this district no failure of crops has been reported, but considerable numbers of people and cattle (from the last report 4,000 human beings and 13,000 cattle) have come into it from Dharwar, Kaladgi and the eastward, many of these persons have arrived in a feeble and destitute condition, and on the urgent application of the Collector, small relief works have been sanctioned, in order to give them employment and enable them to buy food.

Native States.—Relief works have been commenced in Sawant Wari and in Kolhapur and the smaller States in the Southern Mahratta Country under the Kolhapur Agency. Details of the former have not yet been received, but in the latter 5,658 persons are on relief works, and the expenditure of Rs. 14,516 has been incurred. Future statements will give full particulars regarding relief operations in the Native States.

4. With regard to the movements of food grains, 5,005 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending November 29th, and during the same week, or rather the week ending November 25th, 9,317 tons were carried by the G. I. P. Railway to stations on the Poona Sholapore and Nasik-Bhosawal lines. The statement below shows the quantity of grain sent by sea and rail in October and November to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount sent during these two months was 77,821 tons, or sufficient to support about two millions of persons for three months:—

Food-grains sent to	October 1876. Tons.	November 1876. Tons.	Grand Total.
Southern Mahratta Ports ...	7,675	19,226	
Poona-Sholapur and intermediate stations	11,683	30,014	
Nasik-Bhosawal and intermediate stations	4,447	4,776	
Total ...	23,805	54,016	77,821

5. On the whole the prospects of the crops show no improvement, and it is now too late to hope for any great change in the worst districts even if rain should fall. The number of persons employed on relief works has increased by 30,481 during the past week. On the other hand there has again been a slight fall in grain, and the public health is generally good.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

AHMEDNUGGUR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged	Donations. Rs. a. p. 10,641 10 3	Monthly Subscriptions. Rs. 506
Major General Montgomery, C. S. I., Mhow	100 0 0	.....
H. B. Boswell, Esq.	100 0 0	.....
W. D'Oyly, Esq., England ...	56 0 0	.....
A. H. Spry, Esq., C.S.	.....	50
Colonel Loch, C. B.	50 0 0	.....
Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, 65th Regiment	50 0 0	.....
R. H. Vincent, Esq.	30 0 0	.....
Ramjee Sukharam, Esq.	25 0 0	.....
Mr. Eshwant Luxmoon Dangay.	25 0 0	.....
Mr. Ruttonchund Kustoorchund	25 0 0	.....
Mr. Mocktanchund Boodhmul ...	21 0 0	.....
Lieutenant McMath, 66th Regt.	20 0 0	.....
Sub-Lieutenant Burton	20 0 0	.....
John Edwards, Esq.	20 0 0	.....
Dr. A. Curran, 66th Regiment...	20 0 0	.....
Major Bryson, P. M.	20 0 0	.....
Dr. T. R. Birnie, 66th Regt. ...	20 0 0	.....
Lieutenant T. J. Cullen	20 0 0	.....
Mr. Gopal Jewnajee	15 0 0	.....
Mr. Dajee Soobhanjee..... ...	12 0 0	.....
Mr. Suwseeram Narayendass ...	11 0 0	.....
Mr. Sawlyaram Namdeo	11 0 0	.....
Mr. Feeda Ali Goolamhoosein ...	11 0 0	.....
Mr. Gopaljee Goolabchund ...	11 0 0	.....
Mr. Jethiram Surroopchund ...	11 0 0	.....
Mr. Rajmul Gumbhirmul	11 0 0	.....
Mr. Akojee Khoobchund	11 0 0	.....
Lieutenant A. J. Price	10 0 0	.....
Quarter Master Henry Jones ...	10 0 0	.....
Mr. Khoobchund Mockatchund.	10 0 0	.....
Subscriptions under Rupees 10...	165 8 0	.....
Total Rupees ...	11,563 2 3	556

HENRY DANIELL, Major, } Hony. Secretaries.
GOPAL B. HIRPATUK, }

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Curetjee and Sons, Treasurers to the Fund, Ahmednuggur.

TRADESMEN AT THE DELHI CAMP.

SEVERAL of the prominent tradesmen of Bombay and Calcutta are making preparations to establish branches at the Delhi Camp during the approaching Imperial celebrations. One enterprising gentleman is Mr. Marcks, jeweller and watchmaker, of Bombay and Poona, who left here yesterday with a large assortment of goods. The principal feature in his Delhi stock will consist of a selection of very handsome minute, half hour, and quarter repeaters and perpetual calendar watches, with works, of the highest possible finish enclosed in richly chased and engraved massive gold cases. He has also several great repeaters or clock watches, besides gold chains, pebble glass and gold rimmed spectacles, and an extensive variety of fancy goods, ingeniously contrived, singing birds, and other mechanical curiosities. The perpetual calendar watches are models of delicate workmanship, and can be set to mark separately the day of the week, the month of the year, and even the progress of the moon, while by touching a spring, and without opening the outer case, the possessor may be correctly informed of the exact hour of the day, the arrangement of the repeaters being such that they strike distinctly,—first, the number of the hour last passed,—next, the number of quarters past the hour,—and last, the number of minutes beyond the final quarter. Thus, if the spring be touched at twenty-eight minutes to seven o'clock, —first, six distinct strokes are struck to mark the hour last passed,—then, after a slight interval, two double strokes—in a different tone and with a perceptible pause between—indicate that two quarters have elapsed beyond the sixth hour; and two other distinct strokes, following another slight interval, mark the extra two minutes beyond the half hour.

A HINT TO DR. LYNN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly suggest through the medium of your valuable journal that better arrangements should be made in regard to the assortment of the seats at the Town Hall entertainments? I was at the performance on Saturday night with a party of ladies and gentlemen. There was no one to show us to our seats which we had reserved, and when, after much trouble we found them, they were occupied by some one else who explained to us that they had endeavoured in vain to find theirs. Surely a crowded room can afford to support a couple of attendants. I need hardly add that the performance was excellent. We were all pleased with it.—Yours, &c. J.R.

POONA GOSSIP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 9TH DEC.

WHAT with the military moves on the *tapis*, some of our well-known residents making to the different hills round about Poona, an almost settled lull, as it were, in the dramatic world—what with all these "gentle" drawbacks and more—our Christmas month cannot be said to be of the brightest. "Dame Nature," it is true, may be said to be growing more pleasant in her "cold though cheery embrace," and the prospect of a few holiday makers, coming into our charming station for a "merry Christmas," already begins to open; yet withal there does not seem to be the same bustle and animation in the Christian household that there used to be some dozen years ago. Even the formal quill-driver does not appear to look forward with anything like a "merry twinkle" in the eye to the fast approaching great annual festival. Well, well,—it is to be hoped that when the "event" is on the card, things will suddenly look up.

Early morning parades are of course, as is usual during cold-weather mornings, "all the go"; and this is saying the least of it,—for with our really practical General, could it be otherwise? But by-the-way, talking of our General, reminds me that we will in all probability soon lose this gallant officer, who, though he has left his *Mark* of duty on the subaltern's mind, will be sadly missed by the tender orphan and the rough soldier, for he is a true friend to both.

I am afraid there is very little sporting element in Poona just now, and it already seems that the annual cold weather race meeting here is to be a thing of the past! There is, however, no talk as yet about it, and I apprehend, for the present, year at least, there will be none.

It is stale news to tell you that we have amongst us again the 2nd Queens of "Lang Syne." I do not know whether their band has performed out yet; at all events if it has, I have not had the luxury of hearing it. It was once—whatever it may be now "the rage" here—the Presidency.

The great Delhi business is on every tongue, and our military element in Poona is shorn of much of its "glory," in consequence of this, too, most of the *notables*, and their appendages likewise, being borne to that, just now, place of all places. While our cloth and other merchants have thought a second time before venturing competition with the Delhian commercial luminaries, Messrs. Marcks, the jewellers, have taken some of their newly imported stock of brilliant valuables, which will no doubt adorn many a "pond Mahratta Chief's" jewelled person, and "turbaned head" ere long.

In conclusion, I have only to add that if you are in need of Poona dust, you can be favoured with it from here by many a million bushel full. More anon.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 10TH DEC.

IT is notified that on the 28th instant, a rifle match in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will take place under the Presidency of Colonel H. S. Cochrane, V. C., the Commandant of the camp of Deolalee in Nassick. It is open to all the members and non-commissioned officers of the corps. It is also proposed that at the regimental annual rifle meeting, which will be held at Deolalee some time during December next, challenge cups of Rs. 300, Rs. 200, and Rs. 100 will be presented to the best shot by Colonel H. P. LeMesurier, C. S. I., Major G. H. Wright, and Captain H. T. Bulkley, S. C., the Adjutant of the Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, respectively, for which a committee of the officers of the Bombay Staff Corps will be assembled, and the day and station appointed hereafter.

A special train of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda from Parell Junction (B. B. and C. I. Railway) to Jubbulpore passed through this station early on the morning of Friday last. His Highness was accompanied by Her Highness Ranee Jumnabaee Saheb, Sir T. Madhavrao, K. C. S. I., the Prime Minister, Mr. Venkutrao Janardhun Kirtanay, the assistant, Nawab Meer Camaloodeen Khan, Mr. P. S. Melvill, C. S. I., the Resident, Colonel G. T. Coles, the Commissioner of Police, Baroda, Dr. T. Cody, the Residency Surgeon, Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, the Tutor of His Highness the Gaekwar, and nearly four hundred followers. The special train conveyed the gold and silver ("full and badull") guns, two gold carriages, and a gold "howda." The special of His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur also left for Delhi this afternoon. His Highness is accompanied by Mr. Gocoolbhoy Jhola, the Prime Minister, Mr. Munsookhram Soorujram, the agent, six nobles and about two hundred followers, including a company of eighty sepoys of the Khas Regiment as a body guard under the command of a native commissioned officer. Order on the station platform was well preserved by the railway staff.

A collection of Rs. 1,100 has, I am informed, been made by the residents of talooka Seerpore in aid of famine relief funds and Rs. 6,000 lent without interest by the merchants and shopkeepers there, in order to purchase grain. The municipal committee of the same taluka have also subscribed towards the famine relief funds by giving Rs. 1,500. A gentleman from Bombay has shown his inclination of establishing a paper manufactory in the village of Macoolay, on the bank of the river Canaldee, near Dhoolia, shortly.

On the 6th instant six loaded railway waggons of an up goods train accidently went off the line and smashed between Moortozapore and Boregaum stations in West Berar. Mr. J. Waller, the guard in charge of the train, was thrown off his brake and seriously injured. He was immediately removed to the Civil Hospital at Akola for medical aid. The passengers (including native women and children) of the following train (Nagpore mail) walked over the scene of the accident about half a mile at midnight, leaving behind the broken vehicles, and took their seats in the open ballast waggons of a special which arrived at this station at 5 A.M. instead of 11 at night. Major J. Grant, the Inspector General of Registration in Berar, and Rao C. P. Lakshmipati Nayadu, barrister-at-law, were passengers by this train, who got into the guard's brake-van. A cold strong wind was blowing, which I myself experienced.

Major C. J. Lane, District Superintendent of Police, Oomrawuttee, has been appointed Superintendent of the Railway Police from the last month, in the districts of Budnera, Akola, and Oomrawuttee, through which the G. I. P. Railway passes, and will receive a remuneration of Rs. 50 per mensem from the Railway Company. On the retirement of Colonel H. H. Millett, the office of the Inspector General of Police will, I hear, be abolished and the Commissioner will have the charge of all the Police in Berar. It is also rumoured that a Parsee gentleman, one of the nearest relatives of our old and well-known pensioned Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, will be appointed Judicial Commissioner when Colonel J. Allardyce takes his bonus next year.

It is stated that the railway guards have been recommended to receive one month's pay in February next as a reward for the hard work which they undergo during the present busy season.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, invite the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, which in comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity, fine Aroma, Healthful, Nutritive and Sustaining Power, Or at trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For further particulars see *Medical Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c. &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Land London, Export, Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were four European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

PROSECUTIONS FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Manojee Panojee, for working his bullock under a stone-roller in Parell Road, the animal having a large ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 5 and Rama Ittoo, cartman, for working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal being lame of the near fore leg, was fined Rs. 2.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 365 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 86 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 236 by the Magistrates of Police, 3 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 25 by Military Courts-Martial and 5 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 302 were natives and the remaining 53 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 287 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 226 prisoners including 11 women, of whom 22 were non-labour prisoners and 204 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 61 prisoners including 7 women. Of these latter 27 prisoners were under warrants by the High Court and 34 from the Small Causes Court.

DEPARTURE OF THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.—The 20th Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting 50 rank and file, which was paraded at the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway at 2-30 P.M. yesterday, to grace the departure of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur for Delhi. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the saluting battery at 2-45 P.M. on His Highness's departure.

THE LATE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL IN AID OF THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The proceeds of the Concert on Thursday evening last at the Town Hall, in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, amounted to Rs. 1,500, and after deducting unavoidable expenses, the sum of Rs. 1,230 has been handed over to General Kennedy on behalf of that Fund. This is the very gratifying result of a concert which, independent of the object in view, was the best that has been given in Bombay for a long time.

A CASE OF STABBING.—Yesterday, Mahomedan woman, named Asha, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Mankoo, another Mahomedan woman, by means of an instrument for cutting or stabbing. The circumstances of this case are as follows. An altercation took place at an early hour yesterday morning between the prisoner and the complainant at their residence in Pydownee, on which occasion the prisoner struck the complainant in the throat with a knife inflicting rather a severe wound. The complainant was then removed by the Police to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now lying under treatment. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 18th instant pending the recovery of the complainant.

A CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, a Hindoo, named Govindass Doolubdass, who had been arrested under a warrant issued by that aMgistrate on the 5th instant, was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Loudon, the Administrator General, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, knowing the same to be false. Mr. R. M. Sayani appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidass for the defence. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. Mr. Loudon is the administrator of the will of Soncc Ghellabai Hurjeewandass, and ni the matter of the will a suit was filed by the accused Govindass Doolubdass in the High Court when, on the hearing of the suit, both the accused and another man named Pranjeewandass Jugjeewandass are alleged to have made certain false statements on which ultimately the suit was dismissed by the judges of the High Court, hence the charge against the accused and the other man Pranjeewandass were laid and a sworn information was filed in the Senior Magistrate's Court and warrants were obtained. The accused Pranjeewandass Jugjeewandass is still at large. The prisoner being identified by Mr. Loudon as the person alluded to in this information, the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 10th proximo. The prisoner, being allowed to be held to bail in his own recognisance in the sum of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties in Rs. 5 000 each.

A MAN-EATER.—A correspondent from Shimoga tells us of the appearance of a man-eater in the Chennagere taluq. The brute has already killed three men, the third one being a herdsman who died from the effects of the severe mauling he received. It would seem that the man was tending his cattle near an old breached tank when he was su

two different characters in the country, not of equivalent value; not circulating indiscriminately each for all purposes, but some useful for one purpose and some useful for the other, and that there would be intolerable confusion. A man would have Government notes, and he would present them to another man in payment; that man would say 'I do not want Government notes; I want to make a remittance abroad; I cannot get bullion for those Government notes; I will not take them.'

"4051. Are they both to be a legal tender?—They would both be a legal tender as far as the Government is concerned, but the Government note would not be a legal tender between individuals.—Then what is that individual to do?—The other man says to him, 'You must go and get me the other notes. Either you or I must pay a premium for them.'

"4052. What would be the harm of that?—The harm would be, enormous injustice and intolerable confusion."

In the plan now suggested—monopoly coins being compulsory tender—gold not being demandable,—it would be settled which party should pay the "premium." Everybody would be obliged to take the purely domestic medium of exchange, and to buy with it the medium which is also of foreign use. But in other respects the evil would be exactly what Lord Overstone describes. There would be two currencies in the country with different values, and prices in one would, as far as the discrepancy went, be different from those in the other.

For a short time, and during a period of transition, we can quite imagine that this inconvenience might be endured. But the present plan is by its essence a permanent plan—a plan for making a currency for India for all time; and then an inherent defect of great magnitude and this becomes a most grave objection. As Lord Overstone said of the old plan—"Then, you would have a certain proportion of the monetary system of the country circulating at a discount; I cannot conceive a greater state of monetary disorganisation than that."

No doubt, it is said that the Indian Government may "regulate" the currency; that it may withdraw rupees from circulation; that it may add to the gold in circulation, and so equalise the value of rupees and gold. But to succeed in such an attempt, the Indian Government would need to know the amount of currency required for foreign payments which is that which causes the difference between silver and gold; and this they never could know. And American experience of "gold sales" and greenback withdrawals is a great warning against giving any Government the power of arranging the currency. It is sure to injure the good repute, if not the real good faith of the Government (for it necessarily creates pecuniary secrets of great value), and nevertheless it is not at all sure to attain its end, and to equalise, as is intended, the two kinds of currency.

For these reasons we cannot think that the suggested plan for a new Indian currency would be a good one, even if it could be shown that silver was sure to be permanently excessively depreciated. And as the preponderating probability seems at present to be, that it will *not* be so depreciated, we are still more of opinion that it would be unwise to begin a policy on the face of it, and almost admittedly so anomalous.

THE SEES OF CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE.

For some reason or other the See of Calcutta is always found difficult to fill. It is hard to ascertain the cause, for the office is dignified, and, indeed, from its ceremonial surroundings, almost exalted. Calcutta is not really unhealthy. Though the Bishops of Calcutta have been generally short-lived, that circumstance can be accounted for by accident. The illustrious Heber—scholar, poet, and saint—was drowned in his bath; while Bishop Cotton was also drowned under different but purely chance conditions. Dr. Milman unquestionably died of overwork. He is not to be pitied, for no man, be he cleric or layman, is to be pitied who dies in harness and in the earnest and conscientious performance of duty. Archdeacon Johnson, however, will, in one respect, be more fortunate than his predecessor, for it is distinctly understood that the enormous diocese of Calcutta will be subdivided, so that for the future no prelate will have his physical powers so severely taxed as were those of the lamented Dr. Milman. The Archdeacon is known as a sound Churchman—staunch, but moderate, and an excellent preacher. But there is no ground for supposing that, like young Dr. Mylne, of Bombay, he proposes to purchase a mitre from an "ecclesiastical tailor" in England. Neither is Archdeacon Johnston suspected of any hankering after episcopal sandals, pastoral staff, or prelatic rings. It is announced that the Bishop-Designate will be consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 30th instant, the Feast of St. Andrew, a most appropriate occasion, as that day is now, and has been for years, devoted in this country to a solemn intercession on behalf of Christian missions. It is well that the consecration is to take place at St. Paul's, and not at Westminster Abbey, for great as are the claims of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, it is sometimes forgotten that, in spite of a memorable "bull" to the contrary perpetrated in one of those Ministerial documents facetiously called Queen's Speeches, the Mother Church of the diocese of London, its central parish church is St. Paul's, and not Westminster Abbey.

The Right Rev. Dr. James Moorhouse, who was consecrated to the See of Melbourne last month has taken his passage, and that of Mrs. Moorhouse, in the Peninsular and Oriental s. s. Pekin, which leaves Brindisi on the 27th inst, and thus corresponds with yesterday's mail from Southampton. The health of Mrs. Moorhouse has latterly been delicate, and hence it will give satisfaction to the many friends of the Bishop of Melbourne and his wife to learn that the lady's convalescence has been so complete that no danger is apprehended from a sea voyage—*Home News.*

LIVADIA.

As a reward for his services when in command of the Greek battalion formed in 1774 for duty in the Crimea, General Revelioti had bestowed upon him by his Sovereign a considerable grant of land near the village of Yalta, which was afterwards sold to Count Pototzky, and subsequently became the property of the Empress of Russia. Revelioti called his estate Livadia, the Greek word for "meadows," a name the locality has retained to this day, and which has of late become familiar to all who take and interest in Eastern affairs. Livadia has been, for several years past, the favourite summer retreat of the Emperor and Empress, to which they flee from the splendour and cares of state to enjoy for a few months comparative retirement.

Livadia, an unpretending villa residence, is distant from Yalta about three miles, on the Woronzoff road to Sebastopol, and is picturesquely situated, fronting the Black Sea, on a declivity below, the superb range of mountains that line the south coast of the Crimea. The original house was restored and enlarged by the architect Monighetti, who also designed the neighbouring villa of the Czarewitch, the heir to the throne, and the many outhouses and offices for the accommodation of a numerous retinue. The Imperial residence is distinguished for its extreme simplicity, and has its walls covered with the clematis and other creeping plants. The well-wooded grounds are tastefully laid out with shady walks and drives, and are inclosed by vineyards of some exent. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining admission to visit the house and grounds when the Imperial family is away; but access is made impracticable during their residence, sentinels guarding the approaches and the bounderies being patrolled by the secret police in plain clothes. Attached to the residence is a small church, also designed by Monighetti, and constructed in 1866 of the white Inkerman stone. The style is Byzantine, the interior being beautifully ornamented with marbles frescoes by Lesllo, and paintings by Beidemann. Two objects of special interest are preserved here, the one being an offering of the ladies of Simpheropol, in thanksgiving for the happy deliverance of the Emperor from the hand of an assassin in 1866; the other, a cross of white marble that was presented 'to the Czar Emancipator,' by the labourers on the estate. Livadia, however, has its dependency, a small villa in the more cooler atmosphere of the hills above, to which the Empress withdraws during the more oppressive heats of summer. It was built in 1872, and has been named Erykiyk, the Tartar for 'the place of planes.'

Near Livadia is Orianda, the property of the late Empress, who bequeathed it to the Grand Duke Constantine, brother to the Emperor; an edifice in the Grecian style of architecture and of certain pretensions. Next to Orianda is Upper Oriends, for many years the property of the late Grand Duchess Helena, the sister of the Emperor Nicholas, who received it in legacy from Prince Leon Narishkine, to whom it had been left by General de Witt. It now belongs to Prince Woronzoff-Dashkoff. The Grand Duke Michael, Governor-General of the Caucasus, another brother of the Emperor, also possesses some property and a residence on the south coast, at a place called Gaspra, a few miles to the west of Orianda and Livadia.—*Graphic.*

THE CONFERENCE.

(*Times*, November 14.)

LORD BEACONSFIELD told the citizens of London on Thursday last that all the Powers had agreed to a Conference on the Eastern Question, and great satisfaction was justly expressed at the announcement. Five days have since gone by,—five days of those precious two months during which war has been suspended that peace may be established,—and the Conference appears to be still a project in the air. The principle of a Conference has been accepted, but its details remain unsettled. No place of meeting for it has been definitively fixed; some of the Guaranteeing Powers are uncertain how they shall be represented; it is an open question under what conditions and to what extent the Porte is to take part in its proceedings; and there is even hesitation at Constantinople as to whether the Porte shall not formally decline to accede to any meeting convened for the purpose of deliberating on the future government of one or more Turkish Provinces. These facts are clearly not promising for the success of the Conference; but a still worse symptom is found in the disposition, which has manifested, to prescribe beforehand conditions to govern the labours and limit the conclusions of the Conference which are, in truth, incompatible with the primary ideas of negotiation and compromise. If a man says he has no objection to go before an arbitrator, but is determined not to admit any award against himself, his resolution is a contradiction of his profession. The inconsistency may not be so glaring, but it is equally real, when a Guaranteeing Power proposes to enter into a Conference designed to secure certain subjects of the Sultan from arbitrary misgovernment, but stipulates that there must be no limitation of the Sovereign will of the Sultan. Security from misgovernment means a limitation of the government which exists; and, in order that the limitation shall be real, there must be some means of preventing its being disregarded. If the Great Powers desire to secure a reform of the disorganized Provinces of Turkey without further resort to war, they must be prepared to give and take upon the details of any scheme for the future government of the Provinces which may be brought before them.

There are difficulties to be overcome before the Conference meets, and there will be difficulties to be overcome after it has met, but those who labour for Peace will not lose heart because the prospect is not perfectly clear. There are still ample grounds for holding the belief that sincere and zealous efforts for Peace will be rewarded with success. If public men would only look ahead and quietly realize the alternative courses of action which are before them, much would be gained; the danger is that we shall be found acting in the coming weeks and months as we have been doing the last year, attending to nothing beyond the passing accidents of the struggle in progress and thus failing to realize its far-reaching issues. It is universally allowed that if the Governments of Austria and Great Britain had known their own interests last year, they would have arrested the extension of the difficulty by promoting what was then a comparatively easy settlement of it. We hope it may not be said next November that another opportunity of efficient and beneficent activity has been let slip. Suppose the Armistice expires without a Conference, or suppose the Conference to be held and itself to nothing in consequence of a want of agreement among the Powers represented at it in promoting a reform that shall be real and trustworthy in government of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria—what must be expected to follow? This is a question we would press home upon every man who has any influence in shaping the future. The Conference, by hypothesis, has failed; no guarantees have been secured; the Armistice is at an end. These are things that may come to pass. The war would be resumed, but Russia would enter the field. The Czar would redeem his Moscow address by issuing a declaration of war, explaining that he had in vain sought to obtain by peaceful means guarantees for the just government of the Slavonic kinsmen of Russia, and he had been compelled to resort to force to secure them. He would probably disavow any other object, and especially protest that he had no desire to add to the dominions of Russia. Mere hypocrisy and falsehood would be the ready exclamation of many, but what would be our attitude in the presence of this possible future? It is clear that we could find no pretence for interference until much more had happened than we have suggested. We cannot deny that there is anarchy in Bulgaria, and we could not oppose in arms an enterprise undertaken with the avowed object to bring freedom and peace out of tyranny and lawlessness. There would be war between Turkey on the one hand and Russia on the other, all the other Powers of Europe looking on. Russia might go on until it was able to dictate a peace securing the absolute autonomy of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, and though our Fleet might be waiting all the while at the mouth of the Dardanelles, the justification of interference would still be in the background. A time might come when, with an advance of Russian pretension, our Fleet would move up to the Bosphorus, and we should prove the truth of our declarations that it is not from any love of the Turks that we desire to stave off a dissolution of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. Our last work to the Sultan would be one of regret that partition was inevitable; but that it was necessary that he should resign the last shred of his authority to a Power that could take care of Constantinople. We do not suppose that it would come to this. Hopes may, indeed, be entertained that in a singlehanded fight between Turkey and Russia Turkey would have the better of it, and it is possible that Turkish successes would be secured at first; but in such a conflict the advantage of being able to wait for a second or even a third campaign would lie with the Czar; and, with that perfidious astuteness which the vulgar mind finds in Russian policy now, just as it used to be found in the policy of England, the Czar would stop before he provoked a crisis calling for our intervention. With Servia aggrandized and independent, and Roumania independent and aggrandized on the south of the Danube, in exchange for territory ceded to Russia on the north, he would stop, well contented with what he had done in a work the completion of which must be left to another time. But what a result this would be of a policy having for its first note the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire! What we have described is not only the possible, it is the probable course of events to which we must look forward as following a resumption of the war, if the Armistice expires without peace. Without saying that under no circumstance could a shot be fired from our English cannon, this much may be unhesitatingly declared—that if Russia took up the war from Servia's failing hands, English opinion would no more justify armed opposition to Russia than it did justify armed opposition to Servia and the diplomacy of Russia would show itself altogether deficient in the sagacity attributed to it if it did not so describe the objects of the war and restrict its operations as to prevent the occurrence of any sufficient reason for our intervening in it.

Everybody who considers the question of the success or failure of the Conference is bound to think out for himself how events will probably go according as one or the other happens. We have described what must be allowed to be a possible, and what we believe to be the probable, sequel should the Conference fail, and any reasonable chance such a prospect being realised must stir up cautious men of all Parties, and especially those who are friendly to the Ottoman Empire, to struggle for the success of the Conference. It is worse than useless to higgle over the surrender of small points. A General who dissipates his force over a long line of outlying positions, and ends by having to give up everything when he might have retained his ground by the prompt abandonment of untenable outposts, is properly condemned as a man who does not know his business. If we attempt to prescribe as a condition of the Conference before it meets that the authority of the Sultan shall suffer no limitation, we frustrate the object of the Conference and doom it to failure; but we may ask and require that the Powers shall agree in a declaration that they will neither seek nor accept any acquisition of territory at the expense of the Ottoman Empire. In this sense the integrity of Turkey is a fair condition of negotiation, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining a joint and several declaration in its favour. The problem of the Conference would then be the elaboration of the guarantees that are necessary to secure the success of the re-organization of the disorganized Provinces. There are wide limits within which guarantees of all kinds may be suggested, ranging from some so stringent that they must be rejected to others nugatory and illusory. The pertinent analogies of our Indian Empire afford illustrations of every variety of supervision, from the Resident at Nepaul, who is almost powerless in his Residency, to the Resident at Baroda, who controls the administration of the State. We need not explain again to-day the guarantees which, in our judgment, would fulfil all the demands Russia could justly prefer, and which we could join in pressing upon the acceptance of the Porte. They are of no hard and fast nature; they are flexible, so that they could be modified to suit the different circumstances of different territories, and for the same reason they are adapted to be the subject of discussion among Plenipotentiaries entering the Conference with objects taken from different points of view. As we must contemplate every contingency, we are ready to allow that Russia might reject all attempts at a settlement; and, if this should happen, as we do not believe it would, we should believe in the future, and should have the satisfaction of knowing that the responsibility of the failure of the Conference did not rest upon us. It is also possible, as we are reminded, that Turkey would resist the proposals recommended by the joint authority of Europe. The experiences of the past discredit this suggestion, but it may be supposed to those who urge it that, should it be realized, Russia would be only too ready to act as the executive officer of the Confederation of European Powers.

PICKINGS FROM "FUN."—Nov. 8.

WHEN a gentleman addresses a lady as "ma belle," ought he to ring her?

ONE FOR THEM.

It is quite natural for newly-married couples to turn pale, for the ceremony itself makes them wan.

WATCH AND PREY.

Professor Muddle:—"I went to a seance last night, and one of the spirits took my gold watch clean out of my pocket. And—and—it's gone!"

Rev. Mr. Spooney:—"Ah, well, sir, you mustn't mind. It's gone in a good cause. It'll doubtless be used for a special purpose. You know that spirits always are "on the watch!"

IN AND OUT.

Mrs. Pralamop can't say as she's seen drunken women with one redeeming tray, but she's seen lot's o' drunken women with one redeeming flat-iron.

LETTING WELL ALONE.

"Oh, Mary, the well's got broke, and we can't get no water; and oh, bain't it prime! feyther says as p'raps we shan't 'ave to wash for a fortnight."

CITY PRESS-TIGE.

From the *City Press* we learn that there is within sound of Bow Bells a musical society known as the 'Owl Club. Our facetious contemporary drops the *h* because of its hinconvenience near Haldermanbury.

A DISKIVERY.

Mr. Stable Help can't make out why Captain Burnaby's Ride to Kiver should be made so much of. Mr. S. H. has been there himself when a southerly wind and a cloudy sky proclaimed a hunting morning.

WHAT SHAKESPEARE SPELLS.

Mr. Coleman, the manager who has turned his attention to Shakespeare, is—we had almost said naturally—in the Bankruptcy Court. It is a matter for regret that self-ring a composition of the great William's should so often lead to a man offering a composition of his own.

THE SOCIAL GRADIENT: LOWER LEVEL.

Mistress:—"I wish you would manage to get up to prayers more punctually of an evening, cook."

Cook (who "knows her place"):—"Well, 'm, it ain't my fault, 'm. Its, of course, for the parlour-maid to move first."

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OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
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Will be Published in December,
THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,
42, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Contents of the First Edition.

PART I.
MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
ALMANACK, 1875-76.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
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PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
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OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)
THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)
MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the Island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)
"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. The author, who is a well-accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is the Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more beneficial character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)
UNDER the unassuming title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay Gazette* Office); Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, effect and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the Island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)
THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide-books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve